

E. CLOSING REMARKS BY DEPUTY SECRETARY EAGLEBURGER, SATURDAY 19 MARCH 1983.
(REDUCED SOUTH AFRICAN AND UNITED STATES DELEGATIONS)

Mr EAGLEBURGER welcomed the South African officials and indicated that he had invited them for a final meeting as a result inter alia of Secretary of State George Schultz's request for a report from the two sides before the departure of the South Africans

MR VAN DALSEN and AMBASSADOR FOURIE thanked the Deputy Secretary for the opportunity and intimated that a number of important aspects had been clarified but that some matters would have to be pursued.

DR CROCKER and AMBASSADOR NICKEL stressed the fact that some common ground existed and that the situation presented some opportunities to be utilised to the benefit of the United States and South Africa.

Mr EAGLEBURGER concluded that the talks should be seen as the beginning of a process to be pursued through regular exchanges of information on inter alia the Soviet Union, as well as a future visit to South Africa by himself and Dr Crocker.

In the near future the United States was expecting a major bullying campaign against the United States in Europe and even a move by the Soviet Union to counter the deployment of new missiles in Europe - possibly the installation of new military hardware in Cuba,

Mr EAGLEBURGER continued that he had some important closing remarks to make. (He also intimated that U.S. officers present should not make notes on these matters).

- It was firstly important to keep in mind that the present US Administration was probably the most favourable, from a South African point of view, to hold office in a long time.
- Further, given the nature of superpower relations, it would be possible for the US at some time somewhere, to pay the Soviet Union something as repayment for US moves in Southern Africa. In view of the great need for removing the potential for East/West conflict in the region, the US was prepared to do this - for the good or evil of its relations with the Soviet Union.

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- The US was confident that it had accomplished some shift in the attitudes of the FLS with the resulting diminishing of Soviet self-confidence. It was important for South Africa to understand the pressure on it regarding the importance of the peace process as far as Angola, Mocambique, Zimbabwe and other centres were concerned. It was no time for military action - the United States simply would not understand such action. The Administration had invested a good deal of time and reputation in the peace process and would not react well to events bringing that in question. The United States and South Africa were together - the Governments could not always agree - but they could not succeed without each other either.

Mr VAN DALSEN responded that the message would be conveyed to the South African government and the meeting was adjourned.